

BUDGET WEEK

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
Majority Caucus • Jim Nussle, *Chairman*

309 Cannon House Office Building
www.budget.house.gov • (202) 226-7270

Volume 2, No. 30

Summarizing budgetary issues in legislation
scheduled for the House floor

12 November 2002

Week of 11 November 2002

SUSPENSION CALENDAR

1) **National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002** (H.R. 3389).



This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$460 million over the 2003-2008 period, to implement the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's contract, grant, fellowship, and administrative functions under the Sea Grant Program. The bill does not increase direct spending – spending not subject to appropriations – or reduce revenue.

2) **Cyber Security Research and Development Act** (H.R. 3394).



This bill authorizes appropriations for specific research programs, related to computer security, at the National Science Foundation [NSF] and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. For example, the bill authorizes NSF grants to institutions of higher education for establishing or improving undergraduate and master's degree programs in computer and network security. It also authorizes expansion of the NSF's Advanced Technological Education Program to support improved education and technical training in fields related to computer and network security. The bill sets the terms and conditions for awarding grants, fellowships, and cooperative agreements related to computer security, and authorizes NIST to conduct similar research at its laboratories. The bill does not increase direct spending or reduce revenue.

3) **Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002** (H.R. 1070).

This bill authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], in conjunction with nonfederal sponsors, to carry out projects aimed at cleaning up certain areas of the Great Lakes where contamination has settled into sediments at the bottom of the lakes. The bill does not increase direct spending or reduce revenue.



4) **Real Interstate Driver Equity Act of 2002** (H.R. 2546).

This bill would prohibit States from requiring limousine or shuttle operators to obtain licenses or pay fees to provide interstate service. The bill does not increase direct spending or reduce revenue.



5) **Improper Payments Reduction Act of 2002** (H.R. 4878).



This bill requires the head of each Federal agency to identify and review annually all programs and activities that may be susceptible to significant improper payments. Each agency is required to establish performance targets to reduce improper payments. The bill does not increase direct spending or reduce revenue.

(continued on reverse side)

PLEASE NOTE: This document addresses budgetary issues only. It should not be taken to express support or opposition on any other grounds. A green flag indicates no serious budgetary or budget compliance concerns. A yellow flag indicates moderate or potential problems. A red flag indicates serious problems. **Note:** Floor schedules and legislative details are subject to change after publication.

This document was prepared by the majority staff of the House Committee on the Budget. It has not been approved by the full committee and may not reflect the views of all the committee's members.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED UNDER A RULE

Bill: ***Making Further Continuing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003***



Committee: Appropriations

Summary: The text of this measure was not available at the time of publication. If it is substantially similar to the continuing resolution [CR] currently in force, it would allow Government agencies to continue operating at fiscal year 2002 levels until the date of expiration. That date has not been determined. It is expected that, on an annualized basis, the bill will not violate the levels provided for discretionary spending in the House-passed budget resolution.

Under the current continuing resolution, one-time spending items, largely passed in response to the events of September 11, were not carried over to fiscal year 2003. Assuming this practice continues in the next CR, it likely would not cause a violation of the Congressional Budget Act.

Cost: If this continuing appropriations measure is to last an entire year, it would allow a spending level of \$741.9 billion for fiscal year 2003. This funding level assumes that any continuing resolution would apply to agencies not funded in the Department of Defense and Military Construction appropriations bills, which were enacted separately.

Budget Act: Because the spending level provided for by this measure, on an annualized basis, would be below \$749 billion for fiscal year 2003 – the amount provided for in the House-passed budget resolution – it would not violate the Congressional Budget Act. This would depend, however, on the passage of the continuing resolution without additional extraneous measures that would increase its cost.

Prepared by **The House Committee on the Budget**